WHOLE NO. 9202.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR FORCES AT PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Atlantic and Rhode Island.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS

The Official Order and Plan of Battle.

Visit of the Commanders-in-Chief to Beaufort.

Arrival of Prisoners and the Return of Officers.

NON-OCCUPATION OF BEAUFORT.

The Last Attempt to Surprise Wilson's Zouaves,

Oliver Eldridge, arrived at this port at about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, from Port Royal, S. C., which

The Atlantic left her anchorage at Port Royal at three o'clock in the afternoon, November 16, crossed the bar at half-past four in the afternoon, with passengers and mails to Colonel D. D. Tompkins, Quartermaster United States Army, at New York.

The ship was piloted over the bar by Li Platt, United States Navy, and found not less than twenty five feet of water in the channel, thus demonstrating the fact that the largest vessels may enter that grand harbor with perfect safety. There are twenty-two feet at low

having transpired since our last advices. She has on board a number of passengers and invalids from the army and navy. Also six prisoners.

Everything remained quiet. The troops had been all tationed, and were well. Several visits had been made to Beaufort by a regiment or so; but they retired again leaving the place deserted.

There had been no communication from the opposite side of the island confirming the rumor that the Union pickets bad been attacked.

and several transports will soon be ready to leave.

The despatch relative to a fleet being seen off Fernandina

Florida, bound south, was undoubtedly an error, as the federal fleet still remained in Port Royal harbor on the The Atlantic brings a number of secession trophies and

that all the smaller gurboats and steamers have been de-tained at Port Royal for that purpose. Port Royal was being strongly fortified, and the works carried out with much vigor. The health of the troops was excellent, and tary condition everything that could be desired. Smallpox, which not long since threatened its direful effects among the army in the fort, had altogether disapceared, and no symptoms of any other similar malady

By the arrival of the Atlantic we are put in pe by the arrival of the Amaric we are put in possession of the following letter found at Fort Beauregard, after its investiture by the Union troops It is written in pencils and bears the robel flag. The envelope is dated October

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER:—
DEAN FRINND—I have a fine regiment to drill, and we get along splendidly. We have sixteen hundred members. Tell friend Cameron that there is not a bit of change here. Be so good as to send my "Army Regulations" by mail or express, the first train. My regards to all friends, Hooper, Berry, Terhune and Turner, and all the rest. Also Captain Owens and Co. Tell Mr. Cameron that he must make Underwood arrange Griffin Mathews' bill, &c.

Bon't forget my book, and if anything else comes for me send it here. Also my letters. Yours, truly,

HARRY CLEVELIAND, Georgia Army.

There were no forebodings as to the strength and im-

There were no forebodings as to the strength and im-pregnability of Port Royal in case of it being attacked by

We are indebted to Purser J. B. Fordham for the

Dassenger Lett of the Atlantic.—Captain La Dur, Quartermaster United States Army; Colonel Henry Moore, Forty-seventh regiment New York Volunteers; W. T. Crane, O. G. Sawyer, Lieutenant Harbaugh, United States Army; Ghris Harbaugh, United States Army; Mr. Alien, Forty-eighth New York Volunteers; Captain Boyd, United States marine corps: Captain Hull, United States Army; Major Pangborn, United States Paymaster; Pr. Bloodgoed, United States Navy; Captain Bilthen, Mr. Newsem, First Officer of the steamer Peerless; Captain Litchfield and A. R. Calden, Chief Engineer of the steamer Governor; Messrs, Johnson, Rogers and Duryae; Licutenant F. A. Sawyer, Patty-seventh New York Volunteers; John A. May, Chief Engineer, and Semuel C. Wise, First Assistant Engineer steamer Peerless; J. C. Entwistle, Engineer United States steamer Vixen: Captain McNutt, Ordnance Corps, United States Army; five wounded men from United States squadron, eight teamsters, seven saliors, crew of the prize brig Providentia; twelve men from the steamer Peerles, three shepherds from United States Quartermaster's department—Total, 57.

The Atlantic left in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina,

partment—Total, 07.

The Atlantic left in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina,

The Atlantic left in Port Royal harbor, South Carolina, the following vessels:—

United States frigate Wabash, gunboats Pawnee, Mohican, Seminole, Flux, Unadilla, Seneca, Pembina, Ottawa, Curlew, R. H. Forbes, Isaac Smith, Mercury; O. M. Pettit, ierry boat; isloop-of-war Pecahentas, ginboats Penguin and Augusta; transport steamers Baltic, Vanderbilt, Coean Queen, Arlei, Philadelphia, Empire City, Cahawba, Roanoke, Marion, Oriental, Matanzas, Star of the South, Parkersburg, Locust Point, Winfield Scott (condemned), Jotomac, McTellan, Daniel Webster, Illinois, Ben De Ford; ships, Great Republic, Ocean Express, Golden Eagle, Zenas Coffin; one burk, two brigs, and a large number of coal scheoners and six traders.

The following vessels had salied:—Susquehanna (frigate), Bienville, Coatzaccolcos, Connecticut, Rhode

frigate), Bienville, Coatzacoalcos, Comecticut, Rhode Island, Vandalia (sloop-of-war), Savannah and Sabine (frigates), off Tybee and Port Royal.

The Atlantic will not be long detained in

port, as it is understood that the principal object of her mission to New York is to take out provisions and stores for the accommodation of the ex pedition, and that orders have been issued to this effect.

The Atlantic encountered severe weather when home ward bound, yet made a good passage notwithstanding Her crew will at once have this fine steamer trimmed out

er her next trip.

We have received a letter addressed on the envelop "To the Proprieter of the NEW YORK HERALD, New York," stamped, in an oval form, "S. Ship—3 cents," and dated "Hilton Head, S. C.—Jos. H. Scars, P. M." The enclosure of this envelope reads as follows:—

Hilton Head, S. C., Nov. 12, 1861.

Sm-I em just appointed Postmaster at this military post, and enter upon my duties to-morrow. In connec-tion therewith I may be able to sell many papers, and if you choose to send a lot by each steamer, I'll do all I can with them. Formerly the Herand had a large circulation in this State. Perhaps you'd like to introduce it again, even though under new and difficult circumstances. Accept a boil of cotton (fine Sea Island) from a field now finely ploughed with bombshells. Yours, truly, JOS. H. SEARS, Postmaster.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP RHODE ISLAND.

The United States steamer Rhode Island, S. D. Tren. chard commander, from Ship Island November 5, Southwest Pass 7th, Key West 10th, Savannah and Charleston 14th, Port Royal 16th, Wilmington, N. C., 17th, and Fortress Monroe 18th, arrived at this port yesterday.

On 12th of November she spoke the steamer Stepping Stones, from Philadelphia, bound ito Key West, latitude 25 deg. 18 min. north, kngitude 79 deg. 48 min. west. and the British gunboat Steady, latitude 25 deg. 18 min.,

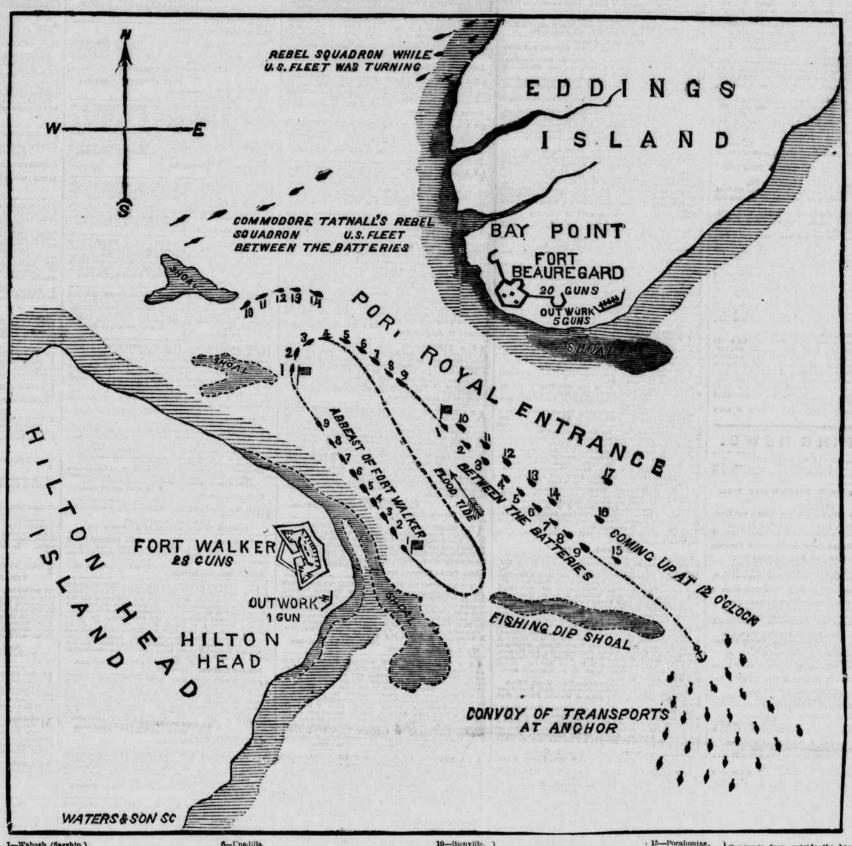
longitude 79 deg.
On the 9th of November, off Key West, she also spoke the underwriter's schooner Henry W. Johnson, bound to the Hole in the Wall in search of a privateer.

There has not anything of interest transpired at the

vijous points. No new privateors taken or prizes

THE NAVAL VICTORY AT PORT ROYAL

Commodore Dupont's Order of Battle and Plan of Attack on Thursday November 7, 1861.



6—Unadilla, 7—Ottawa. 8—Pembina. 9—Vandalia (towed by the Isaac Smith.)

Flanking squadron.

15—Pocahoutas, 16—R. B. Forbes, 17—Mercury (tug),

The following is a

LIST OF PRISONERS AND PASSENGERS ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER RHODE ISLAND, NOVEMBER 19, 1861.

antry.
Wm. A. Hicks, Confederate Navy, schooner Ezilda.
Jas. A. Wright, Sailing Master, schooner Edward Bar

ard.
Jas. R. Watson, owner schooner Edward Barnard.
Captain Edwards, prize stoop Geo. B. Sloat.
Lieutenant Tatnall, Marine Corps.
First Louisiana, First Florida and First Alabama
Regiments.
Wm. H. Moore.
R. Hayal.
W. J. Jarvis.
C. F. Hollingman.

R. rayar.
C. F. Hollingman.
Henry Jones.
J. R. Cox.
Faniel Jones.
Thes. Fondo.
John Mahoney.
B. R. Holt.
L. G. Moore.
J. M. L. Jones.
John Burgess.
Prict.
Frederick Alonzo.
Geo. Favidson.
Antonio Gonstandes
John Fenede.
C. C. Ritchard.
Wm. Sowter. John Goldley. J. M. Fry. Larkin Nichols. B. F. Parker. Frank Parank.

Prisoners
Chas. A. Scott.
Sylvanus Taylor.
Wm. Roberts.
Emandes Pablo.
Henry Marshall.
James Smith.

Henry Marshali.

James Smith.

PASSENGERS.

Captain Pope, of the Richmond.
Commander Hundy, of the Vincennes.
General French, late Commandant of Fort Taylor.
Lieutenant J. Russell, of the Colorado.
Lieutenant C. Hatfield, of the Mohawk.
Lieutenant Bryan, of the Marion.
Lieutenant Bryan, of the Marion.
Lieutenant Harrison, of the Colorado.
Lieutenant Herrison, of the Jamestown.
Lieutenant Herbiger, of the Savannah.
Lieutenant Jonathan Young.
Surgeon Engles, of the Vincennes.
Mr. Eaton.
Loctor Bloodgood, of the steamer Mohawk, sent on boord steamer Atlantic, to take charge of invalids to New York.

J. G. Gould, Paymaster of the South Carolina.
Rodney Baxter, Acting Master of the South Carolina.
— Swan, Acting Master of the Mississippl.
— Yeisenthal, Clerk of the Mississippl.
— Yeisenthal, Clerk of the Vincennes.
J. Pope, Clerk of the Richmond.
Mr. Lee, Clerk of the Marion.
— Kennier, Carpenter of the Preble.
Lieutenant Colonel Creighton, Wilson's Zonaves.
Lieutenant Haggerty, Wilson's Zonaves.
Lieutenant Co. Meses, Engineer Corps, U. S. A.
Lieutenant Co. Mison's Zonaves.
Lieutenant Co. Mison's Zonaves.
Lieutenant Co. Mison's Zonaves.
Sergeant Major Thomas Whitley, Fifth United States
Mr. Farker, Clerk Fort Taylor.

rtillery. Mr. Parker, Clerk Fort Taylor. Mr. Parker, Clerk Fort Taylor.

Ed. Manahan, Loader. Michael Manahan. John Scott. Paul Mitchell. John McAdams. Ed. Manahan, Jr. CREW OF STRAMER GOVERNOR, WRECKED.
Alfred C. McCurdy.

The report of the contemplated attack on Wilson's Zouaves was, in a measure, correct. A force of rebels had landed, and were discovered by Wilson's pickets, when the Colorado shelled them

night to the number of one mousand five hundred, and when disturbed by the shells of the Colorado took to

their boats and went back to Pensacola.

The health of Wilson's Zouaves is excellent, but two men having been lost, from natural causes, since their

A man named Watson, taken from the schooner San Bernard, while running the blockade at Mobile, with a cargo of naval stores, and under British colors, is a prisoner on board the Rhode Island, and claims the protection of the British Consul at this port.

OUR SPECIAL PORT ROYAL CORRESPON-DENCE.

FORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C., Nov. 12, 1861. }
Sailing of the Coatzacoalcos—She Takes no Passengers—He Condition, &c. -Visit of Commodore Dupont, General Sherman and Others to Beaufort, in the Gunboat Seneca-Sherman and Others to Beaufort, in the Gunboat Seneca— The Passage to the Village—The Scenery on the River— Appearance of Beaufort—Its Devolate Appearance— Plundering and Destruction of Property by Negross—R: Barnwell Rhett's Place—Vivit to the Ruins of an Old French Fort-John Joiner Smith's Plantation, &c., &c. By the steamer Contzacoalcos, which sailed to-day, I sent details of everything of interest occurring up to her departure. She took no passengers, as her condition was such as to imperil her safety in case of any rough wea-She was very badly strained by her encounter with the heavy gale on her voyage down, and since that quire all the pumps to keep her free. Under these circum to take any passengers. If she has good weather she chances are againt her in case of heavy weather. Every thing appears propitious for a long period of pleasant weather, and we trust that she will reach port in perfect

fog which settled on the face of the waters and made it difficult to discern objects half a ship's length distant, was finally effected to-day. The gunboat Seneca, Com Flag Officer Dupont, General Sherman, Captain Davis, Captain of the Fleet; Captain Rogers, of the Wabash; Commander John Roagers, of the Flag; C. H. Boutelle, Esq., of the Coast Survey, and several other officers of the army and navy, with Captain Eldridge, of the Atlantie; Captain Comstock, of the Baltie; the Herath's special and others. The Seneca left her anchorage, about eleven o'clock, and steamed rapidly towards the mouth of Beaufort river. The day was all that could be desired. The sun's rays were not too warm for comfort, the sky was cloudless, and the muddy waters of the river were rippled by a gentle westerly breeze that came from the land. On entering the tortuous river channel, which, though narrow, is deep, the crew were sent to quarters, and the heavy eleven-inch gun, loaded with a stand of grape, was pointed on the right bank of the river to sweep it of riffemen, in case the enemy disputed our passage. The rifled Parrot forward looked over the left bank ahead, while the howitzers, loaded with shell, aft were ready for instant service. Nothing occurred to call lightful. The low bluffs on either side, crowned hereand wood, or gently sloping up to cotton fields, white with the bursting buds, seemed deserted. Occasionally there was disclosed the planter's house, with its long, low verandah, and close by long lines of negro

santly with the deep green of the foliage about them Flocks of ducks would often break the stillness of the scene by sharp splashing on the smooth face of the river skimmed the river, and found a secluded retreat unde whom we saw paddling their canoes, loaded with plunder with idle curiosity, were all the human beings we saw on our voyage. All the whites had fled a day or two since We passed on our way up the ruins of an old fort, said t hundred years ago, to resist an invasion of the Spanish from St. Augustine, Florida, during the reign of Philip

Arriving near Beaufort, we saw the Pembina and Unathe main street. Soon thereafter, turning a sharp angle which the river makes near the village, we ran at right angles to our former course, passed the gunboats, and came to anchor off the village. After the guests had par-ticipated in an excellent lunch which Capt. Ammen furnished, the cutter was lowered and the Commodore in her, preceded by the two launches from the Wabash Lieutenants Upshur and Barries. Your corresponden accompanied Lieutenant Commanding Bankhead, of the Pembina, in his gig, and was landed well up the town We first visited the headquarters of General Drayton which had been plundered by the negroes and much pro perty destroyed, until Commander Bankhead, by stringent measures, had driven them off. He raised the Stars and Stripes over the headquarters on Sunday last, and placed in a conspicuous place the following:-

Notice.

Every effort has been made by us to prevent plundering by negroes from their master's houses. Had their owners remained and taken care of their property and negroes, it would not have occurred. I only trust we will not be accused of this vandalism.

AN AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICER.

It is to be hoped that this will reach the eye of those interested, as it very properly and justly affixes the stigma on the negroes, and clearly removes it from those who used every effort to put a stop to it. The fur niture in Gen. Drayton's headquarters was very much injured and mutilated by the slaves. Elegant pictures, en gravings and articles of virtu were scattered and broken upon the floor. Quite a number of military and other works were found lying around, and were left undisturb ed. The party visited the private residences of Hon. R. other aristocratic families, and found rulp on every hand. Most of the party obtained beautiful bouquets from the

gant residences of cultivated people, there was some thing inexpressibly melancholy about the village. On every hand we saw signs of the hasty flight of the inthe wanton destruction and ruthless plundering of houses instincts had, for the time being, full sway. The village had felt their savage hands close at its very throat. With none to hinder or stop them, they held a perfect village ring with their savage cries and wild orgies. The close within their houses, and escaped being victims of been shot by the whites because they refused to seek the woods with them. This maddened and infu. riated the negroes to a pitch of frenzy that made them greedy for any act of retaliation, and murder would have been committed by them had not the whites kept out of the way. Captain Bankhead, of the Pembina, and the ommander of the Unadilla, checked in a measure their excesses. But the work had been nearly completed be

While we passed through the streets we saw groups of slaves—men, women and children—some from a distance, who had been engaged in plander, as many of them had and obliged to place it where they stole it from.

streets, and that was the apparent lack of business or grown over with grass, and two lines of sand through them marked the line of travel. There could have been but little travel upon any of these streets, or grass grows more rapidly under wheels than in any other spot that I have yet witnessed. The negroes informed us that General Praytos, who commands this military department, had been in the habit of visiting the village at night, ever since the bombardment, leaving it before surrise. The enemy, however, had made no attempts to dislodge the gunboats, probably fearing the effect of their guns upon the village, which is in pistol shot of their anchorage. We spent several hours wandering about the village, and then returned to the Seneca, which got under way when the launches had been made fast. On passing the Uradilla and Fembina, the Commodore was saluted by cheer after cheer, the crows manning the rigging. The crew of the Seneca returned them with a will.

At the Commodore's request the Seneca was stopped opposite the ruins of the old fort, at the lower end of Port Royal Island. The launches were east off and sent ashore, when the howitzers were mounted on their land carriage, put ashore and placed in position to resist an attack in so short a time as to draw the attention of the Flag Olicer and allo. It was but the work of a moment, and performed without confusion or noise. The Commodore and party then landed. Our beat was brought alongside the walls on the water front of this ancient work. It is of an irregular form, with bastions, but with no traces of a ditch. The walls, which are three feet or more high, and about four feet thick, appear to be as solid and perfect on the land side as when constructed, but on the water front the tidal abrasion is very apparent. The water has worn through the walls revenue. but little travel upon any of these streets, or grass grows

Most of the party obtained beautiful bouquets from the garden of R. Barnwell Rhett; and these, save a few Charleston papers of a late date, were all that was taken from Beaufort by our forces.

Beaufort is a beautiful little village of two thousand inhabitants, laid out with some regularity, with broad streets, finely shaded by trees of patriarchal growth, whose branches frequently interlace above, forming a shady bower and protecting from the almost tropical sun pleasant walks and avenues. The houses are mostly of two stories, with a wide verandah in front, well shaded, and surrounded by gardens filled with rare flowers and plants, which exhale most depightful odors. Here we found in November roses in full bloom, and golden oranges and lemons gleam, ing among the green leaves. Indeed, nearly all the fruits of the tropics can be grown in the open air in this lovely climate. But in spite of all the beauties of nature, the profusion of fruits, the wealth of flowers, and the ele-

but it, is more than doubtful whether they will dare to leave the plantation. In Mr. Smith's yard we saw an elegant variety of roses and other flowers in full bloom, and lemon trees were observed growing in the open air, bearing fruit.

We reached the squadron at eight o'clock. General Sherman not wishing to occupy Beaufort, because it had no strategic importance, the Fembina and Unadilla were ordered to join the fleet, and the place again reverts to the robes?

rial Weather at the South—Activity in the Landing

for a Regular Campaign - Recovery of Two Rebel GunsThe Panic of the Reb le—Interview Between the Rebels
and Unionists—Capture of Cartes de Visite, de., de.
The lovely days of Indian summer, with their genial
air, warm sun and clear skies, continue. Each day appears more beautful than the preceding. The beauty of the nights is beyound all description. The stars nowhere shine with a clearer and purer light, and when the moon, nearly at its fall, rises above the sea and floods with light the bay, with its throng of ships, defining each r spar and tracery of rigging with a neonday clearness, ad lighting up the dim shores of the isla scape, with the batteries, tents and dark palmettees, The nights are as favorable as the day for the landing of rticles that are necessary for our operations here,

Capton Saxton, Quartermaster, and Captain Morgan, Com-missary, aided by Captains Fuller and Haskell, have ushed on the work with an energy and a fidelity that are tween ship and shore, and the daily scenes one between ship and shore, and the daily scenes one wit-nesses here are certainly extraordinary and unique. The low, narrow beach between the water's edge and the low, sandy bluff that faces it, upon which our works and camps are situated, is througed with boats, some departing for new loads and others just beached, piled up with hay, bags of grain, parrels and kegs of powder, barrels and boxes of parrels of pork, beef, whiskey, furniture, wagons, inces-in short, everything that one could easily ima ng out to the boats and conveying to the shore these arnat one can with difficulty navigate over it. Once of the beach, the goods are placed on wagons, drawn by four horses or mules, and rushed up the bank to the store horses or mules, and rusaeu up the houses, of which there are three or more nearly completed, and of immense size and capacity of storage. O course there is confusion worse confounded hereabouts. The yelling and screaming and howling, the braying of mules, the horses' neigh, the clatter of hamme sawing of wood, and the thousand and one

flight.

Lieutenast Magner, of General Sherman's staff, accompanied by Dr. Bacon, of the Seventh Connecticut, was detailed by General Sherman this morning to convey to the rebels, under a flag of truce, his proclamation, which was addressed to the loyal citizens of South Carolina, inviting them to return to their homes and promising them protection. The bearers of the flag were sent to Beaufort in the gunbeat Seneca, Captain Ammen, acwhich was addressed to the loyal citizens of South Carolina, inviting them to return to their homes and promising them protection. The bearers of the flag were sent to Beaufort in the gunbeat Seneca, Captain Bankhead, and the Isaac Smith, Captain Nicholson. The men were sent to quarters while going, as an attack was looked for at any moment; but the liotilia reached Beaufort without any heatile demonstration being made against it. The bearers of despatches were placed ashore in the cutter under a flag of truce, accompanied by a negro, who was picked up while ascending the river, who, being acquainted with the country, was to act as guide. Mules were found, and led by the negro, they proceeded into the country, and after penetrating about ten miles they were met by a Rev. Mr. Walker, a laptist chergyman, formerly of Beaufort. To their inquiries whether there were any robel camps in the vicinity, he informed them that the camps they were looking after were a number of miles on, and advised them not to proceed further, as he did not deem it prudent or safe. They were not quite satisfied with the information he gave, as his conduct was somewhat suspicious, and they inquired of the negro guide as to the distance. He informed them that it was about half a mile forther on. They concluded to proceed on. They had gone about half a mile on, and were met by two rebel odicers, one of whom bore a white handkerchief open an ear, which they had brought from a small boat in a creek close by, in which they had evidently come. They proved to be a first leutenant and a second lieutenant from a Charleston company.

The object of the mission was explained by the bearers of the flag, and they were politicly informed that there were no loyal citizens in South Carolina, and that their mission was traticles. The business being completed, a nucheon was partaken of, which was furnished by the bearers of the flag the mules were feel by order of the rebet officers. Juring the lunch has furnished by the bearers of the flag the onversation h

with his own hand, knocked off many of the trunnions of the guns and disabled them forever. Some very valuable maps and charts, showing the position of the rebel works on the coast and their strength, were discovered in Gene-ral Drayton's headquarters and captured. Also a large number of cartes de visite of all the members of the South Carolina Convention, and of Ruffin and Pryor, and other rebels, were found, and are now in the Commodore's hands. When the bearers of the flag returned the flottila steamed back to the squadron, and reported the results of the day's transaction.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 14, 1861. Activity in the Encampments—Survey of Fort Walk Surf Boats for Landing Stores—Recommotisance by

Officer Dupont—Determination of the Union Forces to Uphold the Flag—Slaves Flocking into the Camp—They are Profitally Employed—Vessels for New York, dc.

The utmost activity has prevailed here, since the landing of our troops, in arranging their encampments, strengthening their position and placing them in a state of semi-impregnability. Fort Walker, per se, was a strong position, and one that reflected the highest honor, worth of a better cause, upon its designer; but our own enthe defence by our occupation of it has to be made on the land side. Supplementary works are therefore now [CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]